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Dan Smoot Report

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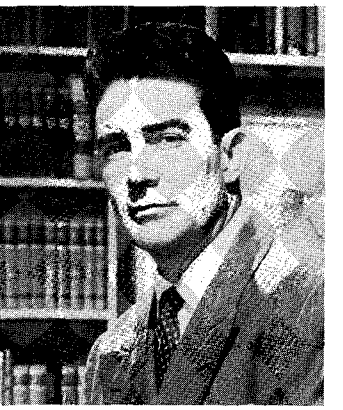

DAN SMOOT

SUBVERSION AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT

On November 25, 1945, the FBI sent to President Harry Truman and to several key agencies of government an official Report which said, in part:

". . . on November 8, 1945 . . . Elizabeth Bentley . . . came into the New York office of the Bureau and stated that for the past 11 years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

"The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group . . . was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

"The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board;

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Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, in New York City; Maj. Duncan Lee of William Donovan's law firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Leshinsky and George Perazich who were employees of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. . . .

"Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. . . ."

The information supplied by Elizabeth Bentley was supplemented and corroborated by a mass of information from Whittaker Chambers and other sources available to intelligence agencies of our government and to committees of Congress.

A dramatic result of these disclosures was the Hiss case. Alger Hiss, former high official in the State Department, first Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — literally, one of the most influential men in the United States — was eventually sent to prison for committing perjury by denying, under oath, that he had ever been a communist or Soviet espionage agent.

These sensational developments prepared the way for the "McCarthy era." Alger Hiss actually began serving his prison sentence in 1950. In February, 1950, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) made his first public speech about communists in government, especially in the State Department.

The "McCarthy Era" began on that day and lasted, roughly, until November, 1954, when the United States Senate passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy died in the spring of 1957.

McCarthy and his staff did a considerable amount of original investigation concerning communist infiltration into government; but McCarthy's essential role was the publicizing of cases which agencies of government knew about but would not act upon.

The most important *investigation* of communist influence on governmental policies was conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the late Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat, Nevada) began an investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations in July, 1951.

By June, 1952, the subcommittee (after the most exhaustive, careful, and significant investigation ever made by a committee of Congress) had revealed that the tax-exempt IPR assisted the communist conquest of China.

In 1953, former Senator William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana) succeeded McCarran as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. On April 10, 1953, the subcommittee, under Jenner's chairmanship, began an investigation concerning "interlocking subversion in government departments." Senator Jenner opened the investigation with a statement, saying:

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"The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee . . . during the past 3 years has been uncovering evidence of extensive communist penetration in Government.

"The subcommittee has been impressed by the extent to which the communists it has exposed were able to move . . . from one Government agency to another, spinning their web of intrigue and drawing with them in positions of power and influence their confederates and auxiliaries."

On July 30, 1953, the Jenner subcommittee printed an interim report. From the Introduction of this report:

"The subcommittee . . . noted that literally scores of agents had penetrated the United States Government, and . . . how some of these were responsible for extensive perversion of policy that consequently caused the loss of thousands of American lives and injury to the interests of the United States. It noted that except in a few cases, all of these agents, despite the record of their subversion, had escaped punishment and some, in positions of influence, continued to flourish even after their exposure."

One section of the Jenner subcommittee report dated July 30, 1953, revealed that, whereas two Soviet espionage rings inside our government had been exposed, there were two other equally important rings known to be operating — but not yet identified and exposed.

These two Soviet espionage rings inside government *never have been exposed.*

The Jenner subcommittee report of July 30, 1953, concluded with this 12-point statement:

"1. The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.

"2. This penetration has extended from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions in our Government.

"3. The agents of this penetration have operated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors.

"4. Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure.

"5. The general pattern of this penetration was first into agencies concerned with economic recovery, then to warmaking agencies, then to agencies concerned with foreign policy and postwar planning, but always moving to the focal point of national concern.

"6. In general, the communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors.

"7. Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the communists.

"8. Despite the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies had reported extensive information about this communist penetration, little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until congressional committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy.

"9. Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

"10. Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished.

"11. The control that the American Communications Association, a communist-directed union, maintains over communication lines vital to the national defense poses a threat to the security of this country.

"12. Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security."

Since that report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was published in July,

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1953, there have been few *significant removals* of communists or pro-communists from governmental service.

On the other hand, there are indications that notorious individuals, forced out during the "McCarthy Era," are now coming back into official, or semi-official positions of influence.

Space limitations will permit only a few specific illustrations.

John Stewart Service Case

On September 2, 1960, William D. Pawley (former United States Ambassador in various posts) testified before the Internal Security Subcommittee. Here is a portion of his testimony.

Mr. Pawley: **It is my judgment (and I was in the Department of State at the time) that . . . the loss of China and the subsequent difficulties with which the United States has been faced, was the result of mistaken policy of Dean Acheson, Phil Jessup, Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, John Service, John Davies, Jr. . . . Clubb, and others.**

Senator McClellan: **Do you think those mistakes were all sincere mistakes of judgment? . . .**

Mr. Pawley: **No, I don't, Senator. The record is full of evidence that at least one of these men, John Service, was brought before the Justice Department after documents of top secret nature had been discovered in his home where he would take them at night; they would be photographed and later delivered to a Russian agent in New York . . . and the evidence that was obtained by the Justice Department was by tapping telephones and by apartment search without a warrant; and they were unable to convict; and . . . Acheson . . . said, "If you can't convict him I am going to give him back his job."**

And his next assignment was India. . . . but he never got there. . . . He was brought back for investigation; and he went through several security checks . . . before he was finally dismissed.

Mr. Sourwine: **Are you aware that . . . the Supreme Court ordered him rehired?**

Mr. Pawley: **I did not know.**

Mr. Sourwine: **On the ground that—not that Mr. Dulles' findings that he was a security risk were in error, but on the ground that Mr. Dulles had not followed the departmental procedure which he himself had laid down.**

Are you aware that the State Department at the time announced that Mr. Service was being rehired under the Supreme Court's order, but that he would be given a nonsensitive job?

Mr. Pawley: **. . . I'm glad to hear that last part. . . .**

Mr. Sourwine: **Are you aware that for almost the last year he has been consul general in Liverpool? . . .**

Senator Keating: **Is he there now?**

Mr. Sourwine: ***Yes.***

Owen Lattimore Case

The McCarran investigation revealed that Owen Lattimore was a major contributor to the communist conquest of China, and that he was a "conscious and articulate instrument of the communist conspiracy."

About the time China fell to the communists, Lattimore began urging American recognition of Outer Mongolia, a Soviet puppet state lying between China and Siberia. Lattimore had tremendous influence in the State Department. It is apparent that the Department would have established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia if it had not been for the Congressional investigations which thoroughly discredited Lattimore and his recommendations.

Lattimore was indicted for perjury; but the charges were subsequently dropped; and Owen Lattimore practically vanished from the news for several years—until the summer of 1961.

In mid-summer, 1961, State Department spokesmen revealed that the Department was supporting a "package deal" which involved the admission of Outer Mongolia and Mauretania to the UN. Simultaneously, it was learned that Owen Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia, on a prolonged visit, making some sort of study.

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State Department spokesmen denied that Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia on an official mission, but did admit (to the late Senator Styles Bridges) that the Department would be glad to have "Mr. Lattimore report his findings" when he returned to the United States.

On August 22, 1961, Senator Thomas Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut) in a speech to the Senate, said:

"I do not think it is an accident that, at the very moment when there was a big drive on to persuade the State Department to grant recognition to Outer Mongolia, Owen Lattimore should have arrived in the so-called Mongolian Peoples' Republic as a V.I.P. visitor. . . .

"Owen Lattimore, in addition to being an apologist for the Chinese communists . . . pretends to expertness on Outer Mongolia. The Outer Mongolian government, according to monitored radio reports, has taken Lattimore to its bosom during the course of his present visit, and Lattimore has reciprocated by embracing the Outer Mongolian government.

"Lattimore told an Outer Mongolian audience that it is high time that their country was admitted to the United Nations. . . .

"I find it difficult to escape the conclusion that some serious significance attaches to Owen Lattimore's presence in Outer Mongolia."

In November, 1961, Outer Mongolia was admitted to membership in the United Nations, with United States support.

Despite State Department denials, well-informed persons in Washington feel certain that the Outer Mongolia deal was another Lattimore scheme — and that it is a prelude to full realization of an old objective of the international communist conspiracy: American diplomatic recognition of another Soviet satellite.

The Oppenheimer Case

On June 26, 1961, United States Representative Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), during a speech to the House said:

"The Organization of American States, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the United States, is supposed to be one of the great bulwarks against communist penetration of the western hemisphere.

"Early this month, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was selected to inaugurate a professorship program under which American professors will lecture in Latin America and Latin American professors will come here for the same purpose. . . .

"Dr. Oppenheimer went to Mexico the first week in June for about 10 days and will leave shortly for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, spending a week or so lecturing in each country.

"Now Dr. Oppenheimer is the same man whose security clearance, after extensive hearings and reviews, was suspended on December 23, 1953.

"On June 29, 1954, members of the Atomic Energy Commission voted to deny him access to restricted material. The AEC's Personnel Security Board . . . established that a number of communist party officials between 1942 and 1945 had made statements to the effect that J. Robert Oppenheimer was a member of the communist party, but that because of his position he could not be active in the party, and that his name should be removed from the communist party's mailing list.

"The Board also established that Oppenheimer had made periodic contributions to the communist party of between $500 and $1,000 each year for 4 years, ending in April, 1942.

"The Board found that Oppenheimer's wife had been a communist and was formerly married to a communist; that his brother, Frank Oppenheimer, had been a communist official; that his brother's wife had been a member of the communist party; that he had an intimate association from 1936 to 1943 with Dr. Jean Tatlock, a member of the communist party, which Oppenheimer himself admitted.

"Oppenheimer himself, under oath, . . . admitted that he had lied to security officers. . . .

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"Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of the United States are paying 60 percent of the cost of this program which is being inaugurated by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. . . . I would like to know . . . why . . . Dr. Oppenheimer was selected to do this job in these perilous times."

Lauchlin Currie Case

Lauchlin B. Currie was born in Nova Scotia but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Currie was one of many communists who infiltrated our government during the New Deal. From 1939 to 1945, he was an Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, with an office in the White House. He was also a member of a Soviet espionage ring.

During a congressional investigation in the late 40's Currie, testifying under oath, admitted having been a member of the communist party while in government service. But in 1950, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began its investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Currie left the United States and went to Colombia.

During the entire "McCarthy era"—1950-1954—Currie remained conveniently beyond the reach of congressional committees which were trying to expose the networks of communist espionage and subversion inside the agencies of government. Hence, there never has been a full assessment of the damage which Lauchlin Currie may have done this country — though it is known that he had tremendous influence on governmental policies which helped the communists conquer China; and it is known that he served the Soviet cause well as a spy in the White House.

Currie has done well since he left the United States. He went to Colombia as a private consultant to reorganize the Colombian government's administrative setup — on a contract which allegedly paid him $150,000. He has worked for the Colombian government ever since. In 1954, he became a citizen of Colombia and married a Colombian. In 1955, his United States citizenship was automatically cancelled, because he (a naturalized citizen) had been out of the country for five years.

On August 26, 1961, a syndicated column by Richard Starnes, datelined Washington, revealed that Lauchlin B. Currie "is in the front ranks of planners in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated under the newborn Alliance for Progress."

Currie's schemes for revolutionizing the society and economy of Colombia, with United States money, are completely communistic — indeed, they could very well have been fabricated in Moscow or Peiping. Mr. Starnes' column reports that the State Department is unhappy about Currie's "fantastic" plan for spending American money in Colombia, but does not know what to do about it.

Regardless of what "spokesmen" for the State Department say, it should be obvious that Lauchlin B. Currie, formerly a high official in the United States government, would never have got his important job in Colombia without the help of old friends still in the American State Department. Congress and the American people ought to know who these old friends of Currie are.

"Security" in the State Department

On June 26, 1961, U. S. Representative Gordon Scherer said:

"The President appoints Dr. James R. Killian to investigate and supervise our Central Intelligence Agency, which is alleged to have fumbled the ball on a number of occasions, the last time in Cuba. I do not have time today, Mr. Speaker, to discuss Dr. Killian's background and pronouncements, but let me assure you that they should demonstrate to the least informed that he is one of the last men who should be put in this key position.

"Last week, to curry favors with, and pay a political debt to, a nationality group, the President appointed Salvatore Anthony Bontempo to head the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs—and the Lord knows the State Department needs the best that is available for such a position. But

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Bontempo has no background or experience whatsoever in security problems. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, some of us were shocked when the National Science Foundation, created by the Congress in the interests of national defense, awarded a fellowship of taxpayer's money at the University of Illinois to a man [Edward Yellin] who has been convicted in the Federal courts for refusal to answer questions concerning his activities as a colonizer for the communist party in defense industry.

"I do not know how many more of these mistakes the country can stand. . . ."

Henry J. Taylor, who was United States Ambassador to Switzerland during the administration of President Eisenhower, is now a columnist for United Features Syndicate, Inc. In a column published November 17, 1961, Mr. Taylor said:

"The State Department is being rocked by a disgraceful and alarming blow to our nation's security. Do you remember Alger Hiss?

"To the utter dismay of officials fighting such subversion or treachery, 25 departmental experts in this battle have been dismissed . . . and their whole Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs kicked downstairs. . . .

"In short, and incredible as it may seem in the face of Soviet espionage, the word has gone out—as it did in the days of Alger Hiss—that internal security problems are 'tut-tut, never mind.'. . .

"To confirm that 'tut-tut' signal, the dismissal of the 25 experts . . . was accompanied by appointing in charge a pair of political hacks. . . .

"Our security now rests on two party faithfuls named Salvatore A. Bontempo and Michael Cieplinski, who . . . might as well be end-men in a minstrel show for all the experience they have had in protecting our nation against the enormously powerful and relentless Soviet machine. Both are unknowing and equally preposterous except for the purpose of downgrading this task at the very time Khrushchev has intensified all penetration activities, and the actual survival of the United States may be at stake."

The Roudebush Resolution

On January 18, 1962, U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana) introduced a resolution in the House, asking for an investigation of the State Department. Mr. Roudebush said:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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"Our struggle with communism has resolved itself to a life-and-death status. . . .

"The responsibility for the American response to communism lies with our Department of State. . . .

"Limiting ourselves to recent developments only, we are reminded of U.S. reverses in Laos, Cuba, Berlin, Vietnam, and other trouble spots.

"There is also much concern about the granting of American aid to communist countries which profess independence of Moscow.

"Our citizens also are disturbed about aspects of American participation in United Nations activities which often reflect program and policies detrimental to our interests.

"With these developments in mind, it appears that a close scrutiny of State Department planning and personnel is in order. . . ."

Every American who loves his country should demand that his Congressman support the Roudebush resolution for a full and relentless investigation of the State Department.

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